

## Watchman &amp; State Journal.

E. P. WALTON, JR., EDITOR.

Thursday, May 18, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN MCLEAN,**  
OF OHIO.

## Votes for Council of Censors—Official.

At a convention of the Clerks of the several Counties, held at the State House in Montpelier, on Wednesday, the 5th day of May instant, the votes for the Council of Censors being opened and canvassed, the following persons had the number of votes annexed to their names respectively:

Charles K. Williams	13,058
John K. Emery	6,845
William H. Ward	6,801
Peter Starr	6,838
Salmon F. Dutton	6,884
David Crawford	6,852
Irish Allen	6,830
James Bell	6,804
Henry F. Jones	6,884
Henry Stowell	6,852
John Dewey	6,807
Augustus Bart	6,807
Keyes P. Cool	6,910

John S. Robinson, 4,961

Oscar L. Shattuck, 4,793

Samuel H. Price, 4,430

John Pierpont, 4,470

Ashel Peck, 4,449

John Smith, 4,466

Royal Hatch, 4,350

Horace Hollister, 4,325

Thomas Bartlett Jr., 4,454

Timothy P. Redfield, 4,477

Philip G. Camp, 4,450

Henry H. Reynolds, 4,763

Lyman Raymond, 1,923

Orson Skinner, 1,889

Herman R. Boardley, 1,892

Horace Hollister, 1,905

Daniel Roberts Jr., 1,892

Horatio Needham, 1,894

Alex M. Dickey, 1,884

William H. French, 1,882

Theron Howard, 1,884

George Putnam, 1,884

E. H. Webb, 1,860

F. W. HOPKINS, Chairman.

Samuel B. Matthews, Clerk.

On all tickets. 1 On two and abolition tickets.

The Censors met in June, 1st Wednesday, at the State House.

## Gen. Scott and the Administration.

The reader will find Scott's letter to Marcy in our first page. What the administration thinks of it, will be pretty evident from the fact that after Congress had called for the letter, Marcy had to write a nine column letter in reply, and send it to the House with the letter. The administration dare not let Scott's letter go out without a laborer's pay. But the letter will also speak for itself: it shows that Scott knew the administration when he took his "hasty plate of soup"—knew it better than did those who denounced him. It justifies him for his conduct on that occasion, and proves not only his sagacity, but his ability to cope with his government enemies in the rear, while he was conquering the Mexicans in front. Pull, Marcy, Pillow and Santa Anna—Scott matters them all. This letter places the administration in a very bad position: Congress voted men and money enough, yet the men were not seasonably sent—transport, provisions, clothing, and money were delayed—two months time was lost in field operations—and that time was given to Santa Anna, the Polk-appointed commander of the enemy, to erect strong fortifications and gather a vast army to resist Scott! Read the letter.

The bill, declaring Whitehall a Port of Entry, has been reported to the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, and will come up in its order.

An application is to be made to Congress for an act to bridge Lake Champlain at Rouse's Point. It will be strenuously opposed by the member from this district. Remonstrances had better be sent on at once.—*Burlington Chronicle.*

This is the first intimation we have seen of an attempt to make a bridge across the river at Rouse's Point. It is a project of the kind which is always the result of the imagination of the people of the Lake; and in our opinion, those who seek to be invested with this authority will thus go to the proper quarter in search of it. We believe their success in either the Legislature of Vermont or New York would have been of no practical advantage to either of them; though it would be a sorry to see our own Legislature so far forgetting the true interests of the State as to show a willingness to permit the construction of the bridge in question.—*Burlington Free Press.*

This is the first indication we have seen of an application to Congress for a right to bridge. If made, it has doubtless been done by the Ogdensburg Road. That Congress ought to grant the right, we have not a single doubt; nay, not the right only, but aid in building it. Why not aid such enterprises in the eastern States as well as the western—the northern as well as the southern? As to the right: it is for the advantage of the commerce of a large section of the Union—for the advantage of the people; and we never could see why a distinction should be made because the mode of transportation is by railroad, instead of a lake, river or canal. Congress, however, has not made this distinction, if we are correctly informed. It has improved roads, railroads, rivers, canals, lakes, and ocean harbors. Let it be just in this case, and the right will be granted. Here is a case in point:

ALABAMA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD CO.—This company made an application to Congress for a grant of the alternate sections of the public land through which their road will pass, on the ground that it partook of the character of a national enterprise. Mr. T. Butler King, from the committee on naval affairs, has made a report in favor of the appropriation. The company proposed to connect, by means of their road, Pensacola with the Atlantic line of railroads, and also with the Kentucky and Nashville line. Such a route would expedite the travel both from the east and the west several days to New Orleans.

Still another case will be found in the congressional proceedings—a bill by Senator Douglas.

PHRENOLOGY IN BOSTON. O. S. & L. N. Fowler, Phrenologists from New-York, are now lecturing in Boston. Those of our friends who may visit that city, during their stay, will have an opportunity to attend these lectures, and avail themselves of their professional services.

## PRESIDENTIAL.

We judge that Messrs. WOODBURY and CASE will be the leading candidates in the loco-foco National Convention. Mr. POLK would doubtless like to have the convention so well divided as to drop both and take him.

In the Whig Convention, our impression is that Mr. CLAY will have the largest number of instructed delegates, and Gen. TAYLOR will rank next. There will be a large number un-instructed and unpledged, and upon their action the result will probably depend. Mr. CLAY is regarded by many as unavailable—Gen. TAYLOR unsatisfactory; and there will doubtless labor for a union of Clay and Taylor men upon a new candidate—McLEAN, SCOTT or WEBSTER. These are our conjectures. The result is not certain: my prudent colleagues prevail.

The Whigs of Michigan have appointed Clay delegates, says the N. Y. Tribune.

Consequence of the Tribune.  
**Western Reserve Politics—Clay, Taylor, &c.**

CHARLTON, Ohio, May 4, 1848.  
DEAR SIR: You will, perhaps, disagree with me in what I say, when I assert it as my opinion that no Whig candidate for the Presidency can be certain of success, while his position is such as to lose him a great portion of the Whig strength of the Reserve. My reason for this is, believing as I do, that if his position is so, he is not a Whig, but a man of the Reserve. Whigs, on the slavery question, it would be equally so, to a great portion of the Whigs of New York and the New England States; secondly, because to Whig candidates to carry Ohio unless he obtain a good share of the Whig strength of the Reserve, and we should hardly hope to elect a Whig President, without the aid of the Backsley State. People sometimes think of themselves as the Whigs of the country, and, and I may attach undue importance to the Reserve in this particular, but I think not. I need not tell you that Gen. Taylor cannot get the vote of the Reserve, but it would be given with a right good will to Clay, or to Scott, or to Leach, or in case Taylor should run, to John P. Hale!

MARYLAND FOR CLAY!

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 11—10 P. M.  
The Whig State Convention has elected Henry Clay to be the first choice of the Whigs of Maryland for the Presidential candidate.

The entire Delegation appointed to the National Convention consists of Clay men.

LATER.—The convention resolved that Mr. CLAY is their first choice, and Gen. TAYLOR their second. Three of the delegates are Taylor men.

There are many eminent Whigs here, at present, some of them Delegates to the National Convention, who, in the event of a Northern or Eastern man being wanted as the Whig candidate for Vice President of the U. S., will go for Gen. James Wilson, of New Hampshire. While such names as those of Wilson, Seward, Fillmore, Davis, and others are before the National Convention, it will be hard to make a bad choice. *Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.*

Gov. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, is spoken of in the Albany Atlas, and other Democratic papers, as a candidate for the Presidency. This is strange.

HENRY A. WISE is a delegate to the loco-foco National Convention at Baltimore, from Virginia. This is strange.

JUDG MCLEAN. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, says: During the past week, a large body of Whigs in both houses, have openly expressed the desire to adopt Judge McLean as a compromise candidate. This does not mean, however, that a section or interest, but proceeds from an anxiety to reconcile all contention and to go into the canvass with one who has every thing to recommend him. Simultaneously, several respectable journals of the North and West, which have his name at the head of their columns.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Kennebec Journal, the leading Whig paper in Maine, has the following item: "Several of the most influential Whig papers in Ohio and Indiana, recommended Judge McLean as the most suitable candidate for the Presidency. The latter is much to be said for him, and nothing against him."

GEN. SCOTT. The Portland Advertiser has a review of the life of General Scott, which exhibits the General in an attractive light. Gen. Scott is undoubtedly a man of excellent character, honorable principles, finished education, brave and energetic. He has been a soldier in New-Jersey, no friend of slavery, and entirely incapable of a mean and dishonorable action.

The Whigs of the 33d Congressional District, New York, (Wyoming and Genesee counties), held their Convention on the 27th. James D. Merrill was appointed Delegate to the National Convention. A motion instructing him to vote for Henry Clay, was laid on the table. The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, that we have looked upon the endeavors of the National Administration to disgrace and prostrate Winfield Scott, in the heart of an enemy's country, with feelings of the most burning indignation; and if a puffed Court of inquiry shall fail to do him justice, the people will come out from their unholy hiding place, brighter or less before he be assassinated and insulted. The voters will have been of no practical advantage to either of them; though it would be a sorry to see our own Legislature so far forgetting the true interests of the State as to show a willingness to permit the construction of the bridge in question.—*Burlington Free Press.*

More loco-foco harmony.—The Calhounists of South Carolina will not be represented in the Baltimore Convention, and have contemptuously and unequivocally turned their back upon it, in spite of all the entreaties of the Government organs. The Charleston Mercury of the 3d, republishes the expression of the Calhounists as one of the Delegates. The Mercury thinks it is a pity to disturb the State with a matter which is evidently not to its taste, and concludes by saying that "the great body of the people of South Carolina are quietly on the conviction that they can neither gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles."

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says that there is some talk among the loco-focos of nominating Mr. Aclison, U. S. Senator from Missouri, for President.

THE NEW YORK BARNBURNERS.—JOHN VAN BUREN, in his late Hudson speech, thus pours oil on what the Sentinel considers the "ridiculous and disgusting" dissensions in the loco-foco party in New York. The Sentinel will be obliged to go "at em again!" John's faith in the strength of Old Hunkerism, is amazingly small! Hear him:—"But a Baltimore Convention force upon the North the narrow and miserable ten to which some gentleman of the South have committed themselves—let them exclude our Delegates from their Convention, and banish the advocates of freedom from their list of Presidential candidates, and the nominees of their Convention, when the polls close in this State, will require affidavits to prove that he has been running at all!"

WILMOT PROVISIONS REPEALED IN ILLINOIS.—The loco-foco State Convention in Illinois appointed delegates to the National Convention. In the Chicago district they appointed a known advocate of the Wilmot Proviso, then passed a resolve that it was a measure "unnecessarily agitated," and to make all votes, passed another that the delegates should vote as a unit in the Convention, and that their votes on every question should be a majority of said delegates may agree.

A majority of the delegates are anti-Wilmot Proviso, so that Illinois is to act as a unit against Freedom.

## RAILROADS.

VERMONT CENTRAL.—The time limited for stockholders to secure their quota of new stock, expired on Monday last. The balance open for subscription may now be taken, either by stockholders or those who are not. Stockholders may take by simply notifying the Treasurer or his agents; those who are not stockholders must subscribe in due form, for which purpose a book may be found at our Bookstore. All applications and subscriptions subsequent to May 15th are subject to reduction in case the amount asked exceeds what is issuable by the company. Our advice to those who wish to invest is to apply immediately: no time being fixed, the books may be closed at any moment. We are informed that interests in New Hampshire and Massachusetts are to take a large amount.

MASSACHUSETTS RAILROADS. Massachusetts has 900 miles of railroad; cost \$40,000,000; income last year \$5,200,000, or 13 per cent. on the capital. How much was the net income?

LOGGED! It appears from the Caledonian that sundry persons in New Hampshire, hostile to the Passumpsic Railroad Co., recently failed in an attempt to get the N. H. Courts to enjoin the company against filling up sundry curves in Connecticut river; and now they have commenced suits against the Directors of the Passumpsic, and as fast as they catch them on the New Hampshire side, these gentlemen are clapped into jail! Mr. Keyes of Newbury has thus been complimented, though released on bail. We know nothing of the merits of this controversy, further than the account of the Caledonian. According to that, the New Hampshire people are doing a very poor business in a miserable way.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The following are the features of the bill just reported to Congress by the Select Committee on Mr. Whitney's project for building a Railroad to the Pacific. The bill and report are favorable to the gigantic objects of Mr. W.'s efforts:

Mr. Whitney, his successors, or assigns, are authorized to construct the road from any point he may designate on Lake Michigan, or the Mississippi river, at their option, through the public lands belonging to, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, on a line as nearly straight as the face of the country will admit, and where the streams can be bridged, to some point on the Pacific ocean, where a suitable harbor may be had. Thirty miles of land on each side of the proposed road are to be granted, or five full townships of six miles each. Fifteen years are allowed for extending the line to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and ten from there to the Pacific ocean—in all, twenty-five years. Mr. Whitney is to pay sixteen cents an acre for the land.

The Ogdensburg Journal says Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN, WORMALD & Co. broke ground on Section No. 1, of the Railroad, Wednesday morning. We believe they employ about 75 hands, and intend to increase the number in a few days.

EDITOR'S TABLE.  
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW: New York, reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co.

The March number is received, and as anticipated, it had an elaborate article on the French Revolution of 1818, giving the Conservative views of English politicians. Other articles also promise interest.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE: Philadelphia, Zieff & Co.  
No. 5, for May, contains a far greater variety than usual—twenty songs and catches, beginning with "Jeanie Morrison" and ending with "Poor Johnny's dead." 25 cents.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE: Boston.  
Contents of 27: The Night Side of Nature, (an extract from which has been given in the Watchman); Social Outlawry, and Walks to Office, all from Chambers's Journal; Story of a Family; Coleridge and Southey, from Edinburgh Review; Reorganization of Europe, and Direction of the European War, from the London Spectator; Praise of America, and Vanishing of Austria, from the London Times; An Italian Empire, Historical Retrospect of Germany, and Revolutions of Vienna and Berlin, from the London Examiner; Foreign Correspondence.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE: Boston, Bradbury & Guild.  
May number published—good materials handsomely put together.

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL AND VERMONT AGRICULTURIST: Windsor, Bishop & Tracy.  
The May number has appeared, being the first number of volume two. Glad to find they are sustained so far as to warrant a continuance of this paper.

IMPROVING.—Even some of the locos in the Senate dare not go into the Yucatan business without a proviso. Glad to see so much good sense on that side of the Senate.

FIRE.—A terrible fire occurred in Detroit, May 14th—several buildings destroyed, including two hotels and the Advertiser office. Loss \$200,000.

FIRE WORKS FOR THE 4TH OF JULY.—If you wish for any, we refer you to the advertisement of James G. Hovey, Boston, in this paper.

CONNECTICUT—UNITED STATES SENATORS. At a caucus of the Whig members of the Connecticut Legislature, held at New Haven, on Wednesday evening, Hon. Roger S. Baldwin and Hon. Truman Smith were agreed upon as the Whig candidates for United States Senators in 1850. The term of service will expire on the 4th of March, 1850, and the other for three years, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Jabez W. Huntington. Mr. Smith is now the able Representative in the lower House of Congress, from the district of the State, except in the recess of Congress. In such cases, appointments were considered temporary, to continue until the Senate's session could be obtained.

MAINE.—The following is the official vote of the State of Maine, for Governor:—

Whole number of ballots.	63,311
For John W. Davis.	33,429
For Daniel Bronson.	24,246
For Samuel Fessenden.	7,532

SCOTLAND.—The return of two or three small plantations only were rejected.

A GIRL KIDNAPED.—A girl, 13 or 14 years of age, was stolen from Nashville, Tenn., on the 10th inst. by a man named Crockett, with an intention, it is thought, of sailing for Europe. The kidnapped child was the ward of M. W. Brown, Esq. of Nashville, and said to be "very rich." A reward of a thousand dollars, and all expenses paid, is offered for her return. He will answer to the name of Mary McNeill.

STEAMBOAT FARE ON THE LAKES. The Association of Steamboat and Propeller owners on the Western Lakes have adopted a tariff of prices to continue through the season. The price for passage from Buffalo to Cleveland is \$4.50; to Black River, Huron and Sandusky, \$5.00; to Maumee River and Monroe and Detroit, \$5.00. From Buffalo to Mackinac, \$10; to Milwaukee, Racine, Southport and Chicago, \$12. The price of freight from Buffalo to Chicago, and intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, is 50 cents for heavy and 35 cents for light.

## Congress.

MONDAY, April 8.  
Senate.—Mr. Upham, of Vermont, presented resolutions by which the Legislature of that State in favor of Whitney's Railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific. Ordered to be printed.  
After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the bill for the aid and relief of Yucatan was taken up.

Mr. Foster, of Mississippi, called attention to Mr. Calhoun's misreport of remarks made by him last Friday. He deemed it a waste of time to contradict what that Senator said.

Mr. Calhoun took pleasure in saying the report was correct. His remark was general and not personal.

Mr. Houston then rose and made an able speech in support of the bill. He defended the war with Mexico, and charged that annexation caused the war, and not a march of troops into the left bank of the Rio Grande, which no more produced the war than the march of Gen. Taylor's forces to Corpus Christi.

Mr. Niles obtained the floor, when Mr. Green, of Rhode Island, moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, moved to take up the Volunteer bill, which would give the President the necessary means to act promptly.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, moved that the bill be laid on the table. Mr. Cass moved a resolution calling upon the President for all correspondence relating to Yucatan, which was adopted. Senate adjourned.

House.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and took up the land bounty bill in favor of officers, promoted from the private ranks of the army and the navy. The bill and the amendment were discussed by Mr. Austin, Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, Holmes, of South Carolina, and Alabama. The debate closed, followed by confusion and uproar in the way of numerous and ridiculous amendments, embracing every thing. The Committee finally rose and reported the bill amended, which was read the third time and passed.

TUESDAY, May 9.  
Senate.—Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, moved to take up the resolution which he had previously offered, to inform the Senate whether there were officers employed in the military service of the United States whose names had not been sent in to the Senate, and if so, his reasons for withholding them.

Mr. Johnson, in making the motion, addressed the Senate in fact, and made a long and earnest speech, contending that the President had not sent in the names of Gen. Gideon J. Pillow and Gen. Caleb Cushing with the names of other officers. He said it was the first time in the history of our Government that nominations had been thus unceremoniously delayed.

Mr. Niles, of Connecticut, contended that the President, as an individual, was not subject to the Senate or its mandates; but that he, as the Executive, was a coordinate branch of the Government, and that no such power beyond the power of the Senate, or of the President, could be exercised.

Mr. Johnson rose, and was about proceeding to reply, but Mr. Haneagan, of Indiana, moved to take up the bill relating to the relief of the military service of the United States, which was applied to Yucatan, in the way of military occupation, &c.

Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, said that the bill should be so framed as not to violate an important principle, and considered the ground of the proposed intervention was wrong. He said we could not base our action upon the score of humanity. If we were to proceed upon such a pretext, there was no knowing how far that ground might carry us in interfering with other nations under the same plea. He preferred to put it upon the ground that Mexico owed protection to Yucatan, and that as we have put down the ability in Mexico to afford that protection, we owe it to the people of Yucatan, to substitute ourselves for Mexico, as their protection, until Mexico shall be able to perform a duty she has hitherto neglected.

Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, spoke in strong terms in opposition to the bill, which he characterized as the most extraordinary measure of war and conquest.

Mr. Niles ridiculed the idea of alarm being manifested at the growth of British power on the Atlantic coast; he contended that we had no more reason to fear England than we had to fear Mexico. He concluded by saying that whatever could possibly be done for Yucatan, he was ready on his part to do cheerfully. On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

House.—The first thing in order was the motion previously pending to reconsider the passage of the bill for paying the Regiment of Texas six months volunteers, which was carried. The bill again came up before the House for consideration.

Mr. Burd, of South Carolina offered an amendment to the bill, upon which considerable debate ensued, in which Mr. Burd, Mr. McKay of New Hampshire, and others participated.

Mr. Kaufman of Texas, moved to refer the bill with the amendments to the committee on Military Affairs, and went on to speak at considerable length in its favor. After concluding his speech, he withdrew his motion, and the bill was taken up on its passage, when it was read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill for admitting Wisconsin as a State into the Federal Union.

Mr. Bowler moved the reference of the bill to the appropriate committee; lost. The debate upon the merits of the bill was continued by Mr. Vinton of Ohio, Mr. Wilson, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Lane of Maryland, and others, when the committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.  
Senate.—The resolution calling upon the President for the names of persons serving in the army of the United States, whose nominations had been withheld from the Senate, was taken up.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution, in reply to the doctrine previously advanced by Mr. Allen. He contended that the Senate possessed the right to decide upon the propriety of the nomination, and that the President's information sought for by the Senate, was not to be withheld from the appointing power to be vested in the President, "by and with the consent of the Senate" that no appointment was complete, until the party nominated was confirmed by the Senate.

The President could only accept or reject the nomination for office, while their confirmation rested solely with the Senate. The Constitution conferred no power on the President to appoint persons to high and respectable offices in the army, or other departments of the Government, without the advice and consent of the Senate, except in the recess of Congress. In such cases, appointments were considered temporary, to continue until the Senate's session could be obtained.

To make appointments during the recess, and to fail in submitting them to the Senate, was neither consistent with constitutional requirements, nor with uniform precedents.

If the President had the right to withhold nomination during the recess, regardless of the Senate, it might lead to the greatest abuse of Executive patronage, and prove subversive of the spirit and design of the Constitution.

Without concluding, Mr. Johnson gave way to motion to lay the bill on the table, and proceeded to take up the bill in favor of admitting Yucatan against the Indians, by the force of temporary military occupation of the country.

Mr. Cass obtained the floor, and addressed the Senate at length and with ability in support of the bill, and urged its immediate passage. He replied to Mr. Niles, and contended that we had cause to watch with jealous care the designs of England upon portions of this continent. He went on to adduce various other arguments, and to show reasons why the Senate should adopt the measure as speedily as practicable.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., was the floor on this question to-morrow.

The Senate went into Executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

House.—The resolution offered by Mr. Stephens, of Geo., to stop all debate for the admission of Wisconsin into the Federal Union, on the 12th inst., was agreed to.

The House then took up the resolution in favor of letting out the binding of Congress on contract, which gave rise to some discussion, in which several members participated. It was then on motion finally referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union, and took up the bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Federal Union as a sovereign State.

Mr. Dickinson, of Ohio, spoke at some length in favor of the bill. When he had concluded he was followed by Mr. Callahan, of Vt., who spoke in opposition to the bill.

The bill was further discussed by Mr. Morse, of La., Mr. John H. Tweedy, Delegate from Wis., Mr. McClelland, of Ill., Mr. Jones of Tenn., and Mr. Smith of Ind. The Committee then rose and reported the bill with amendments. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 11.  
Senate.—Mr. Johnson's resolution calling on the President for the names of the officers serving in the army, whose nominations had been withheld from the Senate, was taken up.

Several anti-slavery reports on private claims were adopted.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill previously discussed for the aid and relief of Yucatan, by the temporary military occupation of the country.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., being entitled to the floor, rose and proceeded to address the Senate. He was opposed to the plan embraced by the bill for affording the contemplated aid. He replied to the arguments of Mr. Cass, delivered yesterday, and answered the reasons advanced by Mr. Miller of N. J., obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion for adjournment, which was carried.

House.—The bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union was taken up, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lincoln moved to reconsider the vote, and made a speech in support of his motion.

Mr. Black moved adjournment, and the former motion was sustained. Several anti-slavery reports on private claims were adopted.

Mr. Stephens of Ga. moved to lay the motion on the table. The yeas and nays were demanded, and the motion was decided in the negative.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Revolutionary Pension bill.

Mr. Rockwell of Connecticut spoke warmly in defence and justification of a former speech, in which he took occasion to expose the gross blunders and misapprehensions of the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report.

He continued to bring forward new charges of inaccuracy, and to expose other blunders and errors made by the Secretary—to sustain which, he produced vouchers. The discussion was continued for some time between Mr. Strong, of New York, Mr. Vinton and Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio.

Several amendments were offered to the bill, and without coming to any final action, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Senate.—The Wisconsin bill was received and referred to the Committee on Territories.